The title is made to read: "To prohibit the military or naval forces of the United States from interfering with elections in the States, and to repeal all laws which provide for the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals of elections."

Mr. Lane (Dem., Ill.), in advocating the pending bill, said that every deputy marshal appointed under the Federal Election laws (according to his belief) had been either a hired assassin, a hired spy, or a hired voter. He was opposed to all arms and armed forces at the poils.

polis.

Mr. Murray, the Republican colored member from South Carolina, spoke against the pending bill. In his State, he said, before any man could vote in Democratic primaries he must declare that he had been a Democrat since 1878. The repeal of the Federal Election laws would open up the flood gates of fraud and violence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Murray's remarks

At the conclusion of Mr. Murray's remarks the House, at 5:20, adjourned.

THERE ARE TWO OF THEM,

And One Cosmopolitan Club Wen't Pay the

Debts of the Other.

Deputy Sheriff Peter McGinness went to the

Saratoga Convention yesterday afternoon, and

thereby spared himself the discomfiture of

trying to levy on any stray bits of mortgaged

property in the possession of the Cosmopolitan

He had intended to levy yesterday afternoon

on the club's property to satisfy a judgment obtained by default by Lawyer James Cotterell

for wines and cigars to the value of about

\$550 furnished by G. S. Nicholas. The club's

bookkeeper thinks McGinness will have more

fun at Saratoga than he would had he tried to

keeper serenely. "Everything here is under

keeper serenely. "Everything here is under bonded indebtedness; bonds mature in 180s; Everything is covered by mortgage held as security for the bonds. Why, he might have come in here and waved his hands and looked around, and then he might have looked around and waved his hands and gone out. Our counsel tells us that everything can be arranged; that there'll be no trouble."

The Cosmopolitan Club was organized and incorporated on May I. Charles T. Lunt, teller of the Pacific Bank, at 470 Broadway, is President and cashier. The club is composed of brokers and men of business. It grew out of the old Benwyck Club, formerly in West Thirty-second street.

me.

"I got a letter saying there were a lot of lamps down on some pier for the Cosmopolitan Club and demanding payment. We don't want the lamps. We don't own a cent. We are the real, the genuine club, and, mind you, we don't owe a cent."

None of the officials of the Thirtleth street club could be found last night.

THE PUBLIC CAN NOW HAVE IT.

The Breach of Promise Suit which Judg Barker Kept from the Papers Decided.

Boston, Oct. 4 .- The breach of promise case which has attained national prominence

through Judge Barker's unusual ruling that no reports of the case should be published

while under trial, was decided by the jury this

afternoon in favor of the plaintiff. Mrs. Van

She is to receive \$40,000 damages from the

venerable President of the Cambridgeport

The facts of the case, which, under Judge

National Bank, the Hon. Asa P. Morse.

National Bank, the Hon. Asa P. Morse.

The facts of the case, which, under Judge Barker's ruling, were not allowed ito be published, have now come out. Mr. Morse is 75 years old, and is reputed to be worth between \$200,000 and \$300,000. He has been in both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Ho is a widower, with two daughters living. Mrs. Van Houten is 33 years old. She was divorced in 1883 from a State Senator of Washington. She claims as plaintiff in her case against Mr. Morse that she accepted his proposal of marriage on May 14, 1891; that he bought her a \$500 engagement ring and a wedding dress; that she told him she was a divorced woman, and that in 1882 he broke off all relations with her.

The defence claimed that the promise to marry, if there was proven to be such promise, was made under conditions which were never fulfilled; that the plaintiff had not told the defendant that at the time she secured a divorce her husband had also secured one from her; and that she concealed facts concerning her life and parentage.

The plaintiff sued for \$60,000 and got the verdict of \$40,000.

Mrs. Van Houten first met Mr. Morse in the transaction of business pertaining to real estate which she owned in Spokane. Wash, in the summer of 1880. The story is that the two became very intimate after their first meeting, which was said to have been affecting before its close. He took her to the theatre in his carriage, visited her in her room, street, where he paid her bills, took her to his home in Cambridge to dine, and made sundry endearing remarks in regard to the protection as should have in healif of her business interests. The servants at the Curtis testified to the fact that it was always the plaintiff who first put up her lips for saluation.

Mr. Morse introduced her at Saratoga Springs as his intended wife, and there arranged with her the day of marriage. In his defence he said he desired to marry her until he learned of the charges against her in the divorce suit of her husband and then had desired her to cl

He had demanded back, with interest, all the money she had received from him, either as gift or loan, and also the price of the en-gagement ring.

gagement ring.

His lawyers gave notice of exceptions to the verdict and of the filing of a motion for a new trial.

From Europe on the Majestic.

"For what could be do?" asked the book-

Club at its house, 16 West Thirtieth street.

Netices Sent to Absent Senators to Be In Their Seats Not Later Than Tuesday-The Programme to for a Continuous Secston to Exhaust Speechmaking-Motions Will Be Made to Table Amendments if Necresary to Prevent Bilatory Bebate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-Unless some unexpected event happens to overthrow the plans of the Senate managers, the long-promised era of business will be inaugurated early next week, possibly on Tuesday, but perhaps not until Wednesday. Notices have been sent to all absent Senators to be in their seats not ater than Tuesday morning, and responses have been received from a sufficient number to indicate that there will be a large majority a hand on Monday or Tuesday. A deterined and continued effort will then be made get a vote upon repeal, and Senators Voores and Gorman are confident that after a entinuous session of forty or sixty hours her will be able to clear the way for decided

The programme arranged contemplates a rotracted session to exhaust speechmaking. nd then the commencement of voting upon amendments as fast as they are offered with out allowing debate upon them. The repeal managers claim that they have a majority of at least five that can be depended upon to vote down every amendment, and in order to prevent the silver Senators from delaying the vote by talking, it is intended to move, if necessary, to lay each amendment on the table, which motion is not debatable.

The managers of the repeal forces give several good reasons why they think they are now in a position to force the fighting and strong enough to win. They say that there is absolutely no hope of the silver men arranging a compromise upon which they can all agree, and claim that the repealers have the upper hand of the fight by reason of having the affirmative on all questions instead of being continually on the defensive. They expect to make their fight just as the fight was made in the House, and to win by first strating that an agreement on the part of the opposition is impossible. They then expect a see their forces increased considerably, and the Repeal bill adopted without amendment by a good-sized majority. They do not know how many days and nights will be required to demonstrate that no compromise is possible, but, knowing that they have a majority of the Senate, they profess to be absolutely confident of success, and say that they will be very much disappointed and surprised if a vote is not reached by the end of next week.

The anti-repeal men have, of course, been made aware unofficially of the programme that is being arranged for their defeat, and they are preparing to meet it with that same confidence of success that they have displayed all during the fight. The fair-minded ones among them admit that it is probably true that a compromise satisfactory to them cannot be arranged, but they laugh at the idea that they can be prevented from talking against the bill and the amendments to their hearts' content. They point to the fact, moreover, which is appreciated very fully by the managers of the repeal orces, that in order to carry out their pla defeating all proposed amendments and forcthe repealers to have a quorum present every think they will be unable to do, and they also think that a continuous protracted session of the Senate day and night for any purpose is out of the question. They profess to believe that the Administration men know they are defeated, and are merely preparing to play a bluff for the purpose of convincing the President that a vote on the Repeal bill is impossibla. With each side, therefore, so well pre-pared for battle and so entirely confident of seess, it looks as if there is a very stubborn fight ahead in the Senate next week.

THE PENSION ROLLS DECREASING. Evidence, Also, that the Days of the Private

Pension Bill are Numbered. Washington, Oct. 4.-The high-water mark as to the number of pensioners on the rolls and the amount of money to be expended per year has evidently been reached. A statement prepared at the Pension Bureau shows that on July 1, 1803, there were 966,012 pensioners of all kinds on the rolls. On Sept. 1, 1893, two months afterward, there were only 964,393. showing a net decrease during that time of crease of 807 per month, and if extended through the year would show a net decrease of 9,684. This is the first time in thirty-three years since the war that a not decrease has een shown. It is estimated at the bureau that the loss to the rolls during the present ascal year by death, remarriage, minors reashing the non-pensionable age, &c., will reach 50,000, as against 35,000 last year. And it is not thought that the additions to the rolls will reach much more than 40,000. These figares mark an epoch in pension matters long

ures mark an epoch in pension matters long expected, but which it has required about thirty rears to reach.

As usual on the meeting of a new Congress, the Committee on Invalid Pensions is deluged with private pension bills, which require an extra detail of clerks to handle them. So far this session there have been nearly 500 measures of this character referred to that committee, but most of them are those that failed to be added upon last session, and their prospects are not favorable now. The dars of the Private Pension bill appear to be numbered. During the Fifty-first Congress about 1.400 of this character passed, and the two previous Congresses were quite as liberal, but last session only 200 went through. The committee this session will be even more stringent in regard to them, it has been discovered that the act June 27, 1830, reaches the case of a great many persons who seek pensions through tegislative action, which relieves the committee from a vast amount of unnecessary work.

BALTIMORE URGES REPEAL

A Delegation of Business Men and Manufac

Washington, Oct. 4.—A special train brought a delegation of eighty prominent manufac-turers and business men of Baltimore to Washagton this morning. They went to the room If the Senate Committee on Appropriations and were received by Mr. Gorman, his coleague. Mr. Gibson, being ill. The object of the delegation was to impress upon the Southera silver Senators the importance of the passage of the repeal bill by a demonstration, the significance of which they could not overlook. Gen. J. Mck. White presented to Mr. Gorman, to be laid before the Senate, a memorial signed by the leading manufacturing and mercantile men of Baltimore, setting forth their reasons for asking for repeal. These business concerns, representing an annual distributing trade of \$250,000,000, of which Der can goes South, and \$150,000,000 of manufacturing industries, were represented by the men composing the delegation. Addresses were made by the Hon. James Hodges, at Mayor of Baltimore: Mr. Daniel Miller, President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Assolution, and by Mr. Prank Frick, President of the Board of Trade. The delegation returned to Baltimore on an afternoon train. ra silver Senators the importance of the pas-

Promotions in the Army.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The President to-day ent to the Senate the following nominations Commanders to be Captains Mortimer L. Johnson dwis M. Shepard, Robley A. Evans, and George

Liegienant Commanders to be Commanders—John F Harry, William W. Rhoades, John C. Morong, William C. Gibses, William A. Morgan, and Washburn Maynard Leulenanis to be Lieutenant-Commanders—Adolp Lieutenanis to be Lieutenant-Commanders—Adolph taris, Buncan Kennedy, James D. J. Keily, Jefferson A. Moser, Raymond P. Hodgers, Hobert T. Kasper, and teston februader. A Moser Raymond P. Rodgers, Robert T. Kasper, and Saaton Retroorder.

Lieuten Belleveder.

Lieuten Balleveder.

Li ich, and Simon Cook.

Ensigns of the Lieutenants, Junior Grade - William S.

Ensigns of the Lieutenants, Junior Grade - William S.

Sima Miss of the Cook of the C

America Is Porging Ahead Veryinlar, Urbana Wine Company's "Gold Seal" Spagne is excelled by no foreign brand —45m

THE SILVER PURCHASE POLICY.

Caritale Explains Why the Fall Amount Wa Not Purchased in July and August. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- Secretary Carlisle to day sent to Speaker Crisp his reply to the reso-lution requesting him to inform the House why silver bullion was not purchased in the months of July and August last to the full amount provided in the act of July 14, 1890.

The practice of accepting the lowest price as fixed by the bidders, and which were almost without excep tion in excess of the prices quoted by the daily press continued until June 12, 1898, when the system of naking counter bids, in cases where the prices askeby bidders were regarded as more than the market price, was inaugurated. The department completed the purchase of 4,000,000 ounces for the mouth of June on the 21st day of that month, and announced that no further purchase would be made until July. After this announcement it appears that dealers in silver builton in New York commenced to sell very freely in London for future delivery. As is well known, on June 26 the Legislative Councils

f India enacted a bill closing their mints against th of India enacted a bill closing their mints against the free comage of silver. Upon this action biscoming known there was great pressure to sell silver, shd the market became completely disorganized, the price in London the completely disorganized, the price in London was constituted by the price of the price of the latter of the price in London was equivalent to \$0.7504, while cartificates for silver deposited with the Mercantlle Trust Company of New York were quoted at \$0.750 per pance.

ounce.

Ters aggregating 7:20,000 ounces, at prices ranging in 50.7545 to 30.78, were made the department on day, but owing to the unsettled condition of the fact and the belier that the price had been bid up speculative purposes in anticipation of the renumpor of purchases by the department, it was difficult to a price, and all offers were declined and no counter

a brice, and all offers were usually a price, and all offers of all ver aggregated 1,178,000 m July 7 the offers of all ver aggregated 1,178,000 lees, at prices ranging from \$4.72 to \$0.7d. The livalent of the London price was \$0.7448. The litation for builtion certificates in New York was 7256. An offer of 100,000 ounces at 72 cents was epiced, and the same rate tendered for the remain-1,078,000, the offer of the department being acceptance and the control of the department an

\$0.72% An oner of 100,000 ounces at 72 cents was accepted, and the same rate tendered for the remaining 1.078,000, the offer of the department being accepted for 489,000 ounces.

On Aug. 23, 1808, the London rate was equivalent to 40.7835 per ounce fine, and the New York rate as quoted ranged from 50.763 to \$0.763, The offers this day aggregated 508,000 ounces at from \$1.710 to \$0.763 per ounce the same rate of the first think of the first was accepted by bidde and device the first which rate was accepted by bidde and device the fact of the first which rate was accepted by bidde and first tendered which rate was accepted by bidde and the fact, almost hourly, and when the sellers or dealers the same the prices vary constantly from day to day, and, in fact, almost hourly, and when the sellers or dealers themselves differ no widely in the rates at which they offer aliver to the Government.

In view of these tacts it seems eminently proper that, as the Government of the United States is the largest purchaser of silver in the world, the Secretary of the Treasury, silver an examination of the offers and quotations of each day, should determine what in his judgment in a fair market price, especially as the act of July 44. 1880, expressly provides for the purchase of effect in each moth at two much thread as may be offered in each moth at the match thread as may be offered in each moth at the rate with the same to the Secretary of the Treasury under this status. He must purchase 4,600,000 ounces of silver each month at whatever prices may be asked by the dealers, no matter how unreasonable or extortionate they may be, or he must employ such means as are at his command to asceptiant what the actual market price is, and make, or offer to make, the purchase at that rate; and it is simply because the dealers were not willing to accept what was considered a fair market price hat 4500.000 ounces were not purchased during the months of July and August. There is no valid recepted are not that page to another on the same day an

Memphis Merchants Desounce Their Opp sition to the Sherman Law's Repeal, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 4.-The members o the various exchanges and commercial bodies of Memphis held a meeting at the Cotton Exchange resterday afternoon and passed reso lutions condemning the dilatory course of the silver Senators in the effort to prevent the pas-

silver Senators in the effort to prevent the passage of the bill repealing the Sherman act. Of Senators Harris and Bate the resolutions say:

"The Senators representing this State have, in the course they have taken, been decelict in the discharge of their duty to their constituents, and indifferent to the interests of the whole country, and are helping to establish a precedent which will enable a minority to defeat a majority of the people in the future. In thus ignoring the wishes of their constituents they are assuming an arrogance more becoming English lords than servants of the sourceign people. In offering the excuse which he did for opposing unconditional repeal Senator Bate stands before his constituents a confessed politician. We regard as a flagrant discourtesy the conduct of Senator Harris in treating with contempt urgent and respectful communications sent by these exchanges in joint meeting."

LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Van Alen's Nomination to be Payorably Re-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-Ex-Secretary Whitney has not deserted his friend Mr. Van Alen, not-withstanding the efforts being made to defeat the latter's confirmation by the Senate as municated with several of his friends in the Senate on the subject, and a majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have passed favorably upon the nomination. The supporters of Mr. Van Alen in the Senate an-ticipate a spirited opposition when the case comes up, but they predict that he will eventually be confirmed. As the Senate proposes to spend to-morrow in executive session, it is possible that Mr. Van Alen's case may receive consideration. An effort will be made to dispose of a large amount of executive business while the doors are closed, and to finish it up in one day if possible.

The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill, reported from the House Committee on Commerce, was ordered by the committee to-day merce, was ordered by the committee to-day to be amended so as to meet the objections urged against it yesterday by Representative Warner when Representative Dunphy attempted to have it passed. Mr. Warner criticised the bill because it contained no requirement that the company should expend any sum of money in carrying out the purposes of the corporation authorized. This morning the committee directed that amendments be offered requiring the company to expend \$250,000 the first year after the approval of the act, and at least a million a year each year thereafter until the work is done, and that the project be completed within ten years.

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was sixty-three, of which twenty-six were to fill vacancies caused by resignation and death. Among the appoint-ments were the following for New York: E. W. Hanson, at Ashford, and M. W. Foster, at Potter.

Judge Long Wants His Pension.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- An application was today made to Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Pensions to continue on the pension rolls the name of Judge Charles D. Long of Michigan. The payment of Judge Long's pension was suspended some time ago, and at the time was the subject of much newspaper comment. The question at issue will be argued by counsel on the 19th inst.

LOCKED UP FOR KILLING CATS. Mrs. Edwards Says She Has a Permit, and

Is Indiguant at Her Arrest. Mrs. Sarah J. Edwards of 212 West Thirtyecond street, a member of the Midnight Band of Mercy, an association whose members go about killing stray cats, was arrested in Harlem last night for following that vocation.

Provided with a big covered basket and a supply of catnip and chloroform, she was catching and killing cats, when a citizen called the attention of Policeman Connolly of the the attention of Policeman Connolly of the West 125th street station to her doings. She said she had thrown away four dead cats al-ready. Five dead ones were found in the bas-ket. Sergeant Freer ordered her locked up. Mrs. Edwards was indignant. She said she had a permit to kill cats, and had put 5,000 of them out of the way in three years. She threatened to make charges against both Con-nolly and Freer.

The Century Association gave a reception to Prof. von Helmholtz in its club house in West Forty-third street last night. Prof. von Helmholtz was escorted to the picture gallery soon after i) and an informal reception followed. Afterward there was a dinner.
Among those present were John Bigelow

Judge Henry E. Howland. Parks Godwin. Judge Henry E. Howland. Parks Godwin, Charles Dudley Warner, Prof. Chandler of Columbia College, Stephen P. Nash. Dr. William H. Draper, Dr. Henry Noyes, Dr. George Wheelock, Prof. Marquand of Princeton College, Prof. Mayor of Stevens Institute, Dr. William H. Thompson, Dr. Hermann Enapp, whose guest Prof. Helmholtz is: Judge Charles A. Pesbody, Prof. Van Amringe of Columbia College, W. W. Appleton, Dr. J. West Roosevelt, Lawrence Godkin, Horace White, Dr. Philip Schaff, Samuel Farson, Walter Damrosch, William A. Stiles, Dr. Jacobi, Brayton Ives, and Samuel P. Avery. The committee on arrangements consisted of Mr. Bigelew, Judge Howland, Alfred Roeiker, Dr. Noyes, Dr. William H, Thompson, Prof. Van Amringe, Prof. Mayer, Dr. Draper, and Dr. Derby.

You can obtain the best furniture for the least money at Flint's, 14th st. and 6th sv. -44

TALKING OF COMPROMISE.

SENATORS BUTLER AND BLACKBURN APPEAL FOR SUCH ACTION.

Mr. Butler Referred to the Rumor that the President Would Not Accept Any Compromise and Expressed Doubt as to Its Truth, as it Was None of the Prestdent's Business What the Senate Should Do-Mr. Blackburn Said He Was Willing to Support Any Substitute That Would Preserve Silver as Money, and Declared That He Would Not Resort to Obstruction Tactics to Prevent a Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- As there were only seven Senators present in the chamber this morning when prayer was offered. Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) called attention to the fact that there was no quorum present. The roll was called, and forty-three Senators-just a quorum -responded. The journal was then read, and the morning business was proceeded with. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) reported back from

the Committee on Foreign Relations, without recommendation, the bill referred to it making appropriations to enforce the Chinese Excluduced the bill, and who is a member of the committee, said that the report was not unanimous. He himself was in favor of making a favorable report. The bill was referred to the

Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) offered a resolution. which went over till to-morrow, for the appointment of a select committee of three Sen what legislation is necessary to improve the banking system of the country, to the end that greater steadiness may be maintained in currency circulation, that there may be less interruption in business exchanges, that depositors may be better secured against loss, and that the savings of the people may be safely kept.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) offered a resolution Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what provisions of the act of Janforce, and to report by bill or otherwise.

last clause of the resolution, transferring the financial question to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Morgan suggested that the Judiciary Committee might report that a bill for the revival of the act of 1837 was necessary, or that ar amendment of that act was necessary, or that the act was now in force and had been neglected and overslaughed by the officers of the United States Government-had been allowed to fall into "innocuous desuetude."

After some further discussion the resolution went over till to-morrow, and the Silver Pur

chase Repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.,) addressed the Sen ate in opposition to the bill. He began by criticising some of Mr. Palmer's statements las evening, that the Senate should be put in a po sition to govern itself. He would say to that Senator that the minority was not attempting safely say that the minority did not intend to be coerced by anybody. The Senate was not town meeting. It was a great deliberative body, intended to put a veto upon has ty, unwise, and improper legislation. The minority in the Senate on the pending bill represented millions of American citizens and millions of American property; and were they to be told that that minority must yield to the demands of the majority because the majority had concluded that the time for debate had ended and that the time for the vote had arrived? He heard it often asked: "What is to be done?" "I reply, Mr. President," he said, with emphasis, "compromise. Compromise is the solution of the struggle here to-day."

Mr. Butler then spoke of the supposed interference of the President with legislation, and said: "I am not here to defend that great American citizen, but I think I may be permitted to say that I believe that great injustice has been done to him. I cannot conceive that the man who has such an exalted opinion of his high office, who has such a correct conception of the relations which should exist between the different departments of the Government, would permit himself toginterfere with an independent, coordinate department by an improper exercise of his official position. The President of the United States has the same right to his opinion about the legislation of this body that any private citizen has. But it has been whispered around, when a suggestion of compromise has been made, that the Fresident will not accept a compromise. Whoever says that does that his hoffical great injustice, because it is none of his business what the Senate mote does. I do not believe that he has attempted to use his high office to influence legislation in this body. But none of us can shut his eyes or close his ears to what is going onto the statements that the President will not accept a compromise, and that compromise is defeat and a surrender to the minority." ty, unwise, and improper legislation. The minority in the Senate on the pending bil

accept a compromise, and that compromise is defeat and a surrender to the minority."

Mr. Butler got into a colloquy with Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) and Mr. White (Dem., La.) as to the proper definition of credit, and told those Senators with much warmth that they might have gottheir views from bankers and that the most tractife wither to.

the proper definition of credit, and told those Senators with much warmth that they might they proper definition of credit, and told those Senators with much warmth that they might have got their views from bankers and that the most unsafe adviser to Congress on the financial question was a banker of New York or a banker of Hoston. [Applause in the gallerles.] In the very nature of things the owners of large capital became sellah and sordid, and were not unpatriotic but unsafe advisers on great questions of legislation.

Mr. Gray assured Mr. Butler that he had never had any complaint from a banker, and had never come in contact with a so-called financier in reference to the present troubles in the country, but that he had seen, in the town where he lived, hundreds and hundreds of workingmen walking the streets because their employers were unable to give them the opportunity to carn bread for their families by reason of the disordered monetary condition of the country. Those were the sources from which he had his information.

Mr. Butler said that he was incapable of imputing any improper motive to the Senator from Delaware. He knew that that Senator was just as honest and sincers as he was himself. The Senator had just stated that thousands of laborers in his own town had been thrown out of employment because employers could not get money to pay them. He saked the Senator from Delaware what had become of the money was but a temporary inconvenience. But by reason of the monetary disturbance? What has caused it? It was caused by that very class of men who had made up their minds to bring this panie on. Lapplause in the galleries. There was nothing else for them to go upon, and so they took the Sherman act as a scapegoat, and it got away from them. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Butler Pwhat monetary disturbance? What has caused it? It was caused by that very class of men who had made up their minds to bring this panie on. Lapplause in the galleries. There was nothing else for them to go upon, and so they took the

has ever known. I pray you not to strike it down."

Mr. Blackburn then appealed to the Senators to look and see if there be no basis of adjustment on which this issue could be determined. He said he would to-morrow submit to the consideration of the Senate an amendment looking to a compromise, and said that he would go as far as the farthest, and then go further still to adjust the issue. "The people behind us," he said, "are impatient and want the question settled, and, for one, I here declare that I will have no part or hand in deferring or delaying the settlement. I will support any substitute or any amendment looking to the preservation of the money life of the silver of the world. But I will not give my vote or support to any bill that demonstizes that metal and strikes it from the list of the measures of value. Nor will I seek, by any obstructive teatics, to delay the settlement to which, seener or later, we are bound to come."

Mr. Call Open. Fla. then addressed the Sen. structive tactics, to delay the settlement to which, sconer or later, we are bound to come."

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) then addressed the Senate in opposition to the massage of the pending bill, unless there was coupled with its provision for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

At 5:30, Mr. Call not naving concluded his speech, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.), went into executive session, and in a few minutes adjourned.

House of Representatives.

There was a rather good attendance in the House this morning. On motion of Mr. Martin (Dem., Ind.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of invalid pensions granted during the year ended Sept. 30, 1893, and the number of applications rejected.

Among the passengers on the steamer Ma and the number of applications rejected.
On motion of Mr. Houk (Dem. Ohio) a joint resolution was passed extending the thanks of the Congress and the people of the United States to the foreign Governments who had generously and effectively participated in the Chicago Exposition.

Under the call of committees, the following

bills were reported and placed on the calendar:
By Mr. Oates (Dem., Ala.), from the Committee on the Judiciary: The Oates Bankruptey By Mr. Oates (Dem., Ala.), from the Committee on the Judiciary: The Oates Baakruptcy bill.

By Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ry.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs: The McCreary bill to amend the Geary Chinese Exclusion act.

The remainder of the morning hour was consumed in the consideration of a private war claim bill involving the expenditure of \$437. Mr. Bayers (Dem., Tex.) objecting to it because it had not been preved that the claim had not been paid by the Confederate Government. The discussion waxed somewhat warm, and was participated in entirely by Democrats. The bill went over without action.

The Federal Election Repeal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Compton (Dem., Md.) advocated the measure.

Mr Sweet (Ren., Idaho) opposed the passage of the bill, and then critisised President Cleveland for his refusal to enforce the Sherman Silver law and the Geary Chinese Exclusion act, which, he said, was without parallel in the history of the United States. No public officer had ever been impeached for a more reckless violation of law. He ridiculed the letter of the President to Gov. Northen—nominally to the Governor, but really to Congress—and declared that it merely said "I want." I wish. "I order," "I demand." I am Sir Oracle, and when I open my mouth let no dog bark." I Laughter, He then went on to speak upon the silver question, and eulogised the silver Senators for their magnificent fight against the money power and Administration patronage.

Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.) offered as a substitute for the Tucker bill the following, which was ordered printed:

That sections 2,002 and 6,528 of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out, wherever they occur, in

If you want the old style short sack suits do not expect to find them in our stock.

We carry only the latest English long cut single and double breasted in all the newest fabrics at popular prices.



Bet. Chambers and Reade Sts. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

279, 281 AND 283 BROADWAY,

Clethiers and Furnishers.

ordered printed:
That sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out, wherever they occur, in each section, the words "or to keep the peace at the polis," and that section 2,011 and all subsequent sections down to and including section 2,031, and sections 5,521 and 5,522 and all other acts and parts of acts which authorize the appointment of chief supervisors of elections, of supervisors of elections, and of deputy marshals of elections, or of general deputy marshals charged with any duty respecting any election, and which prescribe their unitse, provide for their compensation, or make appropriations therefor, and impose these or punishment for resisting their authority, be repealed.

The title is made to THE MONTGOMERY ON THE ROCKS Accident to the New Crutser on Her Trial Trip-The Test Postponed

New London, Conn., Oct. 4.-The trial of the eruiser Montgomery is indefinitely postponed. She went on the rocks at Black Ledge, approaching the harbor at midnight on Tuesday and the injuries then sustained will compe her to be hauled out and recalked and a thorough examination made before a further trial trip can be had.

The Montgomery left the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, at 11:30 on Monday morning, spent several hours in the bay off Annapolis adjusting compasses, after which she made a continuous run without a stop to the fime of coming through the race approaching New London harbor, making an average speed of 16.3 knots. No attempt was made to speed

New London harbor, making an average speed of 16.3 knots. No attempt was made to speed the vessel.

Approaching New London and travelling at very slow speed, the engines were in thorough control, when she went on Black Ledge, about five miles west of New London. The weather was clear, with a stiff breeze blowing.

Capt. Juckson had positive orders that in case of indecision on his part he should at once cast anchor and wait until morning. He appeared, however, to have perfect confidence, and no one interfered with him. The jar at the time of the accident was slight.

At once an effort was made to relieve her forward and weight her aft. All her compartments were sounded and found dry. She was leaking at one or two of the berths. All the water-tight doors were secured.

The crew obeyed orders promptly. Chief Engineer Smith and Lieut. Bebler. U. S. N. were sent ashors with a boat for assistance. The tide was rising, the engines worked perfectly, and in less than two hours the cruiser floated off easily and proceeded to an anchorage in New London harbor.

As soon as she came to an anchorage the services of a diver were obtained, and an examination made resulted in the diver's assurance that the bilge keel was uninjured, and the only damage was an indentation in one plates slightly scratched.

It is very probable that the cruiser will return to Baltimore and be hauled out there before anything further is done.

Washington, Oct. 4.—In reporting the accident to the cruiser Montgomery to the Navy Department to-day Rear Admiral Belknap asked for instructions on a request of the contractors that the trial trip of the vessel be deferred until the repairs could be made. Secretary Herbert telegraphed the Admiral that the proper success of the contractors that the trial trip of the vessel be deferred until the repairs could be made.

tractors that the trial trip of the vessel be de-ferred until the repairs could be made. Sec-retary Herbert telegraphed the Admiral that the request was granted.

Admiral Belknap's telegraphic report as to the extent of the injury to the cruiser is as follows: "Bottom somewhat damaged on port side, after and forward of beliers and under forward six-inch shell room. Making water at both places, but under control."

ALABAMA MILITIA CALLED OUT.

brokers and men of business. It grew out of
the old Romwyck Club, formerly in West
Thirty-second street.

Probably the man most disappointed because
the deputy didn't levy on the club, or try to, is
Lawyer William Lane O'Neill. In the list of
clubs in the City Directory appears this item:
"Cosmpolitan Club, 4 West Twenty-ninth
street: William Lane O'Neill, Secretary." When
Mr. O'Neill was asked about the Cosmpolitan
Club's indebtedness yesterday he said: "We
don't owe any one anything."
"Aren't you the Secretary of the Cosmpolitan
Club of 16 West Thirtieft, street?"
"There is a club called the Cosmpolitan at
that place," replied Mr. O'Neill. "but it isn't the
Cosmpolitan Club. Now, I'll tell you about it.
We, the Cosmopolitan Club, the real, the genuine one, started three years ago. We are a
dining club: we don't have a club house, and
we don't owe a cent, I tell you. We est our
dianers and we pay for them. Well, now, last
May this other, not thereal Cosmopolitan Club,
got incorporated. They didn't ask us about it
or even consult us.
"And I've been pestered ever since. I ap-They are Protecting Ratiroad Property a BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Oct. 4.-By order of Gov. Jones five companies of Alabama State troops of this city were ordered under arms last night. By midnight 160 men were at the armories ready for the orders. After midnight orders were read by Col. Clark to proceed by special train to New Decatur. Ala., to suppress all demonstrations by strik-

dinners and we pay for them. Well, now, last May this other, not thereal Cosmopolitan Club, got incorporated. They didn't ask us about it or even consult us.

"And I've been pestered ever since. I appear in the directory as Secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club, and I am. But the bills and claims of this other club are sent to me, and I am pestered to death.

"Now, look here. I come to my office and find a card from the Retail Deniers' Protective Association pinned on my door. Then I get a bill: here's one for \$270.15. I pay no attention to it. Then I get letters asking why I don't pay up. I simply don't mind the letters. Then I get more letters asking why I don't pay up. I simply don't mind the letters. Then I get more letters asking if I don't pay the Cosmopolitan Club's bills they'll sue me.

"I got a letter saving they work in the were injured. Further demonstrations were made, thereby causing the appeal to Gov. Jones for troops. The troops are there at present with forty rounds of ammunition to the man. They are stationed inside the shop yards. A full force of men is at work in the shops, and, with the guards and soldiers on hand, further trouble is not expected. W. H. Simpsen of the City Court of Decatur has telegraphed the Governor that no more troops are needed. The probabilities are that the troops will be recalled to-morrow.

The Weather.

The atmospheric conditions, as officially reported yesterday, were unusually complicated. Four well defined storms appeared.

The chief is the Southern cyclone. It was central over the Carolinas, and was moving northeast. At 3 P. M. it was reported off the North Carolina coast, and portheast storm signals were ordered at New York and ever the lakes has also been productive of heavy rains, which have extended into the Ohio valley. No marked changes are noted in the temperature of the country. The temperature here ranged from 54° to 59°; prevalling wind northeast; average velocity six miles an

building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

| 1892 | 1893 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 11893 | 1894 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11893 | 11 Average on Oct. 4, 1892

WASHINGTON POPECAST FOR THURSDAY.

For New England and custern New York, fair, except esin on the Maine and Massachuset's coase; wurmer, except water in eastern Maine; north scinds. For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair; slightly warmer; north winds, becoming variable. For western New York, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, fair; warmer except stationary

temperature in western Obio; east to south winds. JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, is at the Victoria Hotel. Charles knoblauch was admitted to membership in the slock Exchange yesterday. He took the seat of the sate Philip Bruta. Judge Truax has granted an absolute divorce to Agnes Newman from Frank Newman, Judge titlder-sieve has granted an absolute divorce to Anna Eulen-stein from disstave Eulenstein.

Leon Phillippe was appointed court attendant in the City Court yesterday. He is President of the Vorkville Democratic Crob, and is a member of the Twenty account District Committee of Tammany Hail. His salary will be \$1,000 a year. George Hunt, the gunner belonging to the military abow at the Madison Square Garden, who was burt by the overturning of a gun on Tuesday evening, was said to be dying at the New York Ricopital isst night. He was for ten years a gunner in the Royal Horse Artillery in England. Thomas Jerico, who was hurt at the same time, is recovering.

in England. Thomas Jerico, who was hurt at the same time, is recovering.

Lawyer thetwood accured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Laconible of the United States (truit Court yesterday for the two Chinamen detained on the Ward line steamship Ortrada. They were taken before Judge Brown, who held them in \$500 hair for rammanism on saturday. Belts were locked up in Ludlow street jail, but Lawyer Chetwood expects to have them released today.

Francis R. Posey, a colored letter carrier, of 61 East 1720 street, called upon District Attorney Nicoll yearing to complein of the law's delay in the prosecution of Feter Indelit, contractor, who was in charge of the work of disating rock upon the tot adjoining Fosey a side wall, tilling Pass.

Francis Child Marie. Indelit was released under \$20,000 hail, and several examinations have been held in the police court, but the complaint has not yet reached the Grand Jury. Mr. Nicoll told Fosey that he would look carefully into the matter.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, THE NEW YORK IN THE YARD.

"FINEST SHIP OF HER KIND AFLOAT," SAYS CAPT. PHILIP.

Not a Bit of Faulty Construction About Her—Here Only to Make a Few Additions and Improvements—When Visitors Will He Allowed on Board—Her Pigeons Gone.

The United States armored cruiser New York came to anchor outside the bar at 12:40 o'clock yesterday morning, after having main tained an average speed of 17 knots on her trip from Cape Henry. She left Hampton Roads about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning. and, after passing between Capes Charles and Henry, the engines were jangled up to four bells, or full speed, and they were not slowed down until Pilot White of boat 14 was picked up off Barnegat. Four boilers and two engines were used, and the officers aboard the cruiser think she made better time than when tried under forced draught by the Cramps, her builders. She got under way again about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning and steamed up to an anchorage off Liberty Island, where she re-John W. Philip, the commander of the New York, went in a launch to see Admiral Ghe rardi at the Navy Yard regarding the position for the cruiser to take in mooring there.



There was a great creaking and rumbling of cable and windlass when the New York heaved anchor. Capt. Philip. Lieut. T. R. M. Mason executive officer, and Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, navigator, were on the bridge. The new cruiser demonstrated her ability to turn almost upon a pivot by backing with one screw and going ahead with the other, and it was not long before her bow was headed for the Navy Yard. She steamed then at about a 10-knot gait. As she passed through the tangle of tugs and ferryboats they all tooted a wel come, and an English steamship in one of the Brooklyn docks dipped her colors to th cruiser and received a quick acknowledgment When in sight of the Navy Yard signal flags were run up on the New York giving her num-ber, 128. This is a formality to let the yard know the name of the approaching vessel. Then thundered out from the cruiser's sides a salute of thirteen guns to Admiral Gherardi's flag on the Vermont, and when the noise

The cruiser was moored to the cob dock just beyond where the Vermont lies. It was late in the afternoon before all was made fast and gangways had been shipped. Capt. Philip said to a Sun reporter as soon as the work of

ceased the saluting battery on the cob dock

fired seven guns in recognition of Capt. Phil-

mooring was ended: "Well, we are here now and will remain for some time. I have read a great deal and heard something regarding alleged faulty construction of this ship and deviations from

original plans. I can only say this: The cruiser New York is as right as a trivet from stem to stern. She is the finest and fastest vessel of her class in the world. The reason we are here is to attend to a few changes to be made in her. The fact is, they are not so much changes as they are additions. We are here to install a complete torpedo outfit, and when finished will be the first vessel in our navy is have such outfit. Of course, we have torpedo ports, five in all, one in the stern, one on each bow, and one on each broadside. They are to be arranged to train on an object in very much the same manner a gun is trained. Commander W. T. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, said he thought a month would be required for such fitting out. I really think it will take two months.

"Then there are to be changes made in the ammunition hoists. The one aft, between the Admiral's and Capitain's quarters, is perfect, in that it will supply shells as fast as they can be used, but in case the shells are to be returned to the magazine they cannot be sent down the chute because the buckets turn bottom side up after delivering the shell. All we want to do is to make the hoist work both ways."

When the Capitain was asked whether it was cruiser New York is as right as a trivet from

we want to do is to make the hoist work both ways."

When the Captain was asked whether it was probable the new eruiser would be sent on an exhibition cruise, he said:

No, not for at least four months, as she has to have her last official trial trip. The public will not have a chance to see her here at the dock until all the work is finished. It would be like asking a man to come and see your house before the painters had gone and you had your new furniture in. Something has been said regarding the foreign nationality of the crew aboard her. Let me assure every one that 90 per cent of the crew are Americans. It is one of the best crews I ever had under me. For example, I have given 150 or 200 men liberty at one time, and every man has returned exactly at the expiration of his leave. That, among naval people, speaks for itself," (apt. Philip was asked about the ships not putting in at Norfolk for thetorpedo outfit and other work.

"The reason is this," he said. "There was not enough water in the channel. The New York was then drawing something over twenty-six feet, and the charts of the channel did not give that depth, except at high water, when there would have been possibly four or six inches more than our draught. I saw several river pilots, and one of them said he could show me a passage with twenty-seven feet of water. I told him if such was the case I would go out with him in either the yard tug or in the lighthouse tender and take soundings with him and forward the result to the department, but he would not go; said he could show me the way and point out the places from the ship's bridge. That was not at all convincing to me, and, besides, I had atrict orders from the Secretary of the Navy to take no chances of grounding the cruiser. No doubt in case of necessity or emergency I could get tugs and drag the New York there was no use then in filling her pumps with the mud she would suck up with the water for her condeniaers. One benefit will be derived however, by the Norfolk people—they will have little di

getting an appropriation for deepening the harbor."

(apt. Philip also said:

"Visitors will not be allowed aboard any day until afternoon. The men have drills in the morning that cannot be omitted, but I have done away with the afternoon work. Let me say one more thing about the New York. I wish she could have been here at the review. The Blake would not have monopolized all the attention then. Admiral Hopkins said he attention then. Admiral Hopkins said he attention then. Admiral Hopkins said he attention then. Almership than the Blake, and that there was infinitely more room here for both officers and men."

All the officers of the New York are enthusiastic over the run here. They say it was such adifferent affair from a trip in one of the old vessels.

The upgeon of a presented by Mc George W.

a different affair from a trip in one of the old vessels.

The pigeon cote presented by Mr. George W. Childs now contains but one solitary bird. As the cruiser left Hampton Roads the pigeons were let out for a last fly about the ship. They had been let out for exercise every day prior to that, but when the birds saw the cruiser moving out they turned and made for the town, and have not been seen since. Four birds that were to have been liberated for Annapolis were held owing to the thickness of the weather at the time appointed for their flight.

A Young Atlanta Lawyer Found Dend Is His Office.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 4.- The body of Walter H. Shett, a young Atlanta lawyer, was found in his office this morning with a bullet hole through his heart and a pistol lying by his side He had been missing from his home for the

past two days, and his relatives broke into his office this morning. He has been mentally de

office this morning. He has been mentally depressed during the last few months and lost much of his business. He was ex-President of the South Carolina Society of Atlanta, and belonged to the famous Rheit family of Charleston.

He was about 34 years of age, and up to a year ago was considered one of the most promising young attorneys of the Atlanta bar.

Lancaster, Pa. Oct. 4.—The Rev. Henry S. Hoffman, of the River Brethren denomination, committed suicide at his home in Bainbridge this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. He said some years ago that the greatest struggle of his life was to resist suicide.

THE RENAISSANCE.

At Present a Popular and Fash ionable Craze.

How Few There Are Who Really Know What the Word Means.

Interesting Explanation and the True Application of the Word.

The "Renaissance" is upon everybody's lips; it is the popular craze of the day, and is applied indiscriminately by the votaries of fashion. How few there are who really know the meaning of the word!

Renaissance means a new birth, a new life. to be created anew. The name when applied to art, style, or furnishings has not one tithe the meaning it has when applied to that grand subject, health. To be restored to health is the true "renaissance," to be truly created

Speaking upon this most interesting subject of restoration of health, the well-knows Mrs. Albert Colby of Laconia, N. H., says:

"I was completely broken down in health and suffered from nervousness and weakness, could not sleep nights, had neuralgia in my side, an all-gone feeling in my stomach, and a terrible palpitation of the heart, causing me

to think I had heart disease.

"It was evident that there was a terrible diseased condition of my nerves and system which required immediate attention. I at once began taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and have taken five bottles.



MRS. ALBERT COLBY.

"I now have a good appetite and have grown atrong and I am gaining in weight every day. The terrible throbbing and palpitation of the heart have left me, and I do not see at all

The terrible throbbing and calpitation of the heart have left me, and I do not see at all nervous.

"I consider these results remarkable in the comparatively short time I have been taking, the remedy, and I cannot speak highly enough of the good it has done me. I am sure had it not been for Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy I would not be alive to-day.

"I have got my sister and four or five others to take this wonderful medicine, and it is doing them lots of good. I state the wonderful change Dr. Greene's Nervura has made in me for the good of the public, and I hope others affected with nervous or chronic discasses will use this great curer of disease, for after what it has done for me it will surely cure them. I can recommend it to the world with the highest praise."

This is true "renaissance"—created anew, made well and strong, where before was weakness and disease. If you are a sufferer and desire to be restored to health and strength, use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, which is purely vegetable and harmiless and costs but \$1.00 at druggists.

You have also the privilege of consulting, if free of charge, the discoverer of this great we work or k, who is the best known and most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, personally or by letter.—Adm

OBITUARY.

Alfred Hall Duncombe died on Tuesday night at his home in Mount Vernon at the age of 88. He was born in this city, and made a fortune manufacturing brushes. His fortune he increased by real estate speculation, and was worth when he died about \$1,200,000. He had lived in Mount Vernon since 1850, and was the largest landowner there.

Ex-United States Senator James Black Groome, who was Mr. Gorman's first col-league in the United States Senate, died in Baltimore to-night. He had notbeen ill long. He was Governor of Maryland before going to When the Captain was asked whether it was W. B. Kendall, Jr., died on Tuesday at 95-Joralemon street, Brooklyn, at the age of 27. He was a graduate of Yale College, and was in the carpet business with his father. He was a member of the Merchants' Club in this eity and of the Crescent Club in Brooklyn. Patrolman George Broderick of the Seventh precinct died at his residence, 200 Madison

street, last night.

Rodermond-Osborne, HAVERSTRAW, Oct. 4 .- The most notable wedding celebrated this fall in Rockland county. N. Y., was that of Mr. Henry J. Rodermond, the Tompkin's Cove shipbuilder, and Miss Bertha L. Osborne, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Osborne of this place, which took place in the Central Presbyterian Church here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The bride and groom are prominent in social circles of the county, and the handsome church was crowded to the doors.

The Rev. A. S. Freeman, who for a half century has been the pastor of the congregation, performed the ceremony. A reception to the members of the family followed at the bride's home on Rockland street. The newly married couple took an early evening train for the West.

Return of a Missing Bridegroom. MOUNT VERNON, Oct. 4.-MacDonald Croff. Pethamville's missing bridegroom, turned up in Mount Vernon this atternoon, and told a re-markable story. He said he went to New York, to have the wedding ring engraved, and there met two men. He entered a carriage, and the next thing he knew he found himself in Troy. He had lost the wedding ring and \$600. An-other day has not yet been set for the wedding.

" I Owe my Life to You."

That is a strong statement. Yet exactly what Miss Gertrude Sickler, of Wilton, N. J. has written to Mrs. Pinkham, She says:

"I suffered terribly with suppressed and painful menstruations. Doctors could only keep me from having fits each month by giving me morphine. This continued until I was completely prostrated.

"My father at last got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which at once gave me relief. It did what the doctors could notcured me. I never have any trouble now, and have no dread of the coming month.

"I owe my life to you. Oh! if other suffering women would try your valuable medicine

they would bless you as I do." All druggists sell it. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.